

Compliments of...

## MIKE FEUER

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# HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW





California State Assembly

**MIKE FEUER**

ASSEMBLYMEMBER, 42ND DISTRICT

**Dear Kids:**

Ever wonder how a law is made? If you ever thought that there ought to be a law to change things for the better, then you are in for a treat. The following coloring book shows you how a bill can become a new law.

Every year thousands of ideas to change existing laws or add new laws are presented in the State Legislature. These ideas are written on a paper that is then called a "bill." Not all bills automatically become new laws. Bills need to be debated and voted on by your state representatives – Assemblymembers and Senators. If a bill passes through all its committees, the Senate, the Assembly and is signed by the Governor, then it becomes a new law.

To learn more, just follow your host "Bill." He comes up with a fun idea, makes it into a bill and moves it through the Legislature.

Good luck and have fun learning about turning a good idea into a new law.

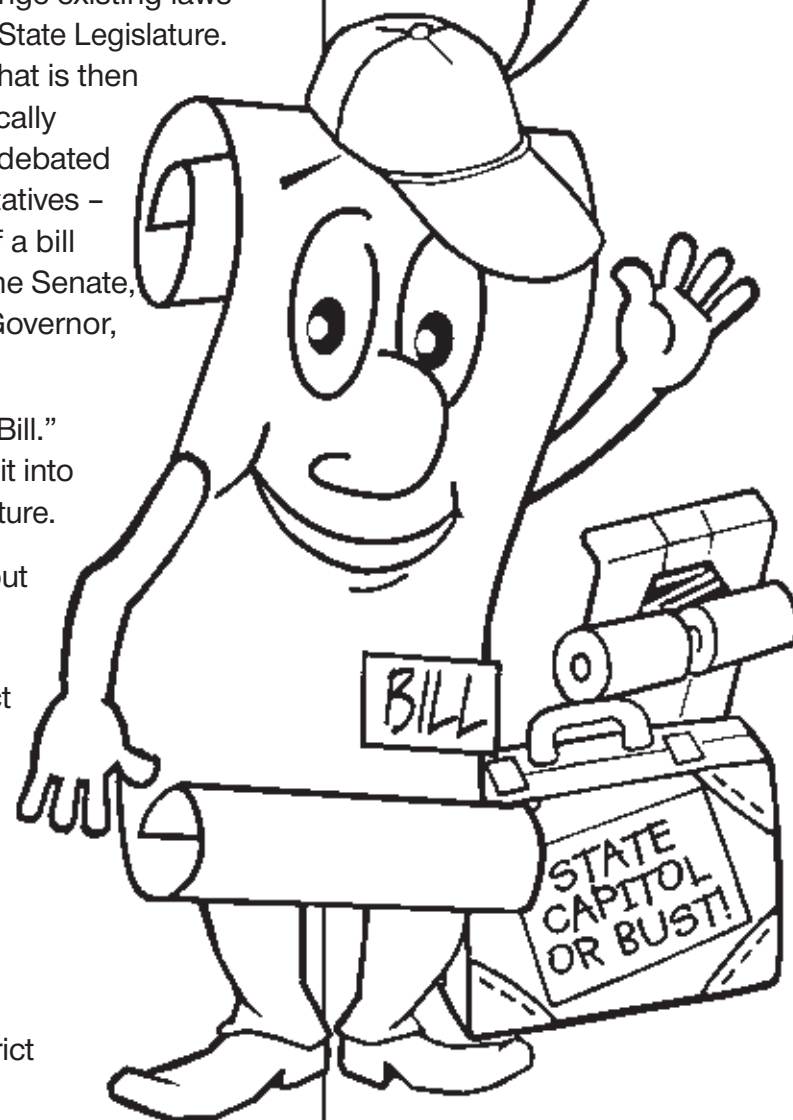
For more information, please contact my office at (310) 285-5490 or (818) 902-0521.

Sincerely,

MIKE FEUER

Assemblymember, 42nd District

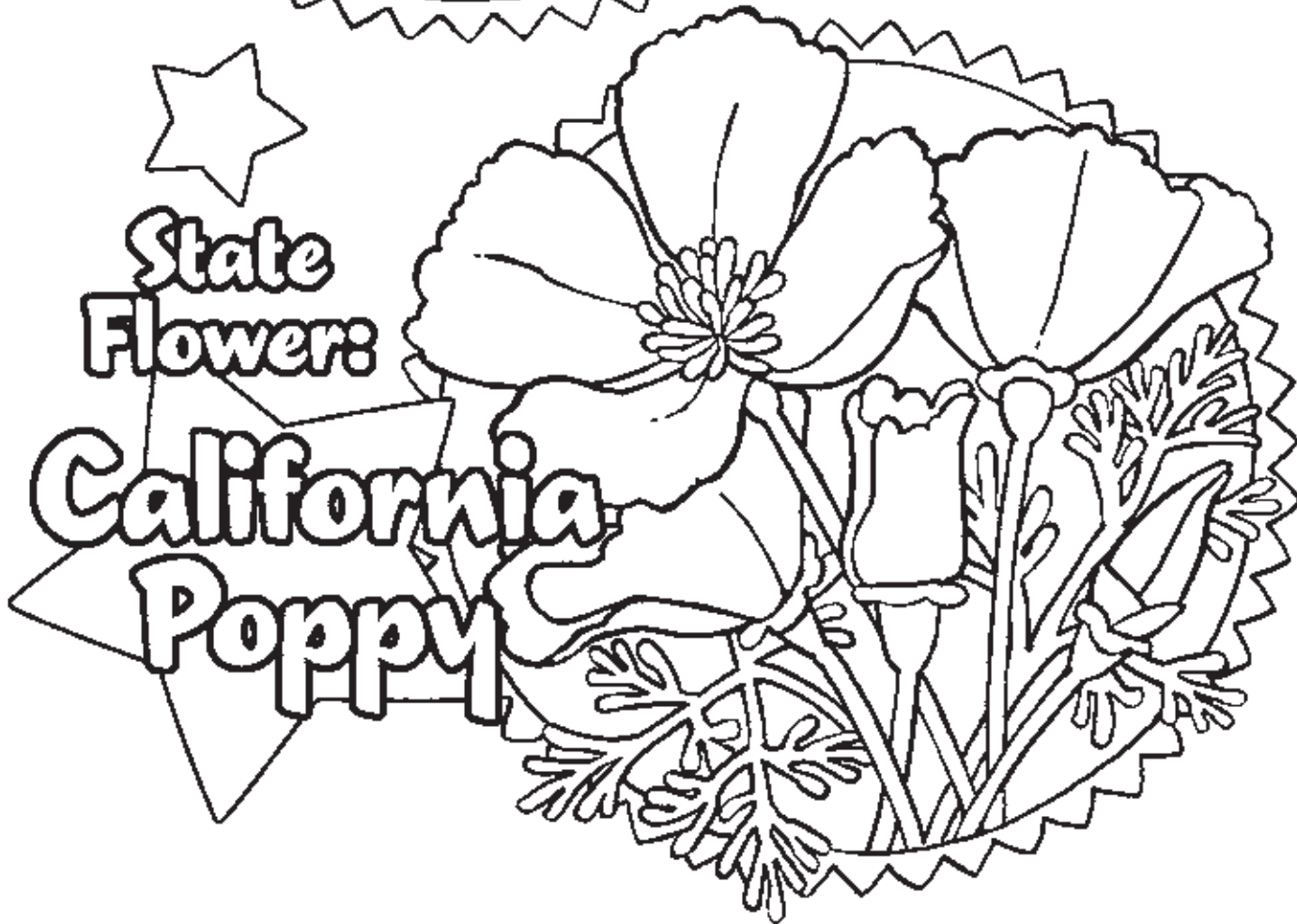
*Hey Kids!*  
I'm Bill – your guide  
through the maze of  
California government.  
Today I'm going to  
show you how new  
laws are made.



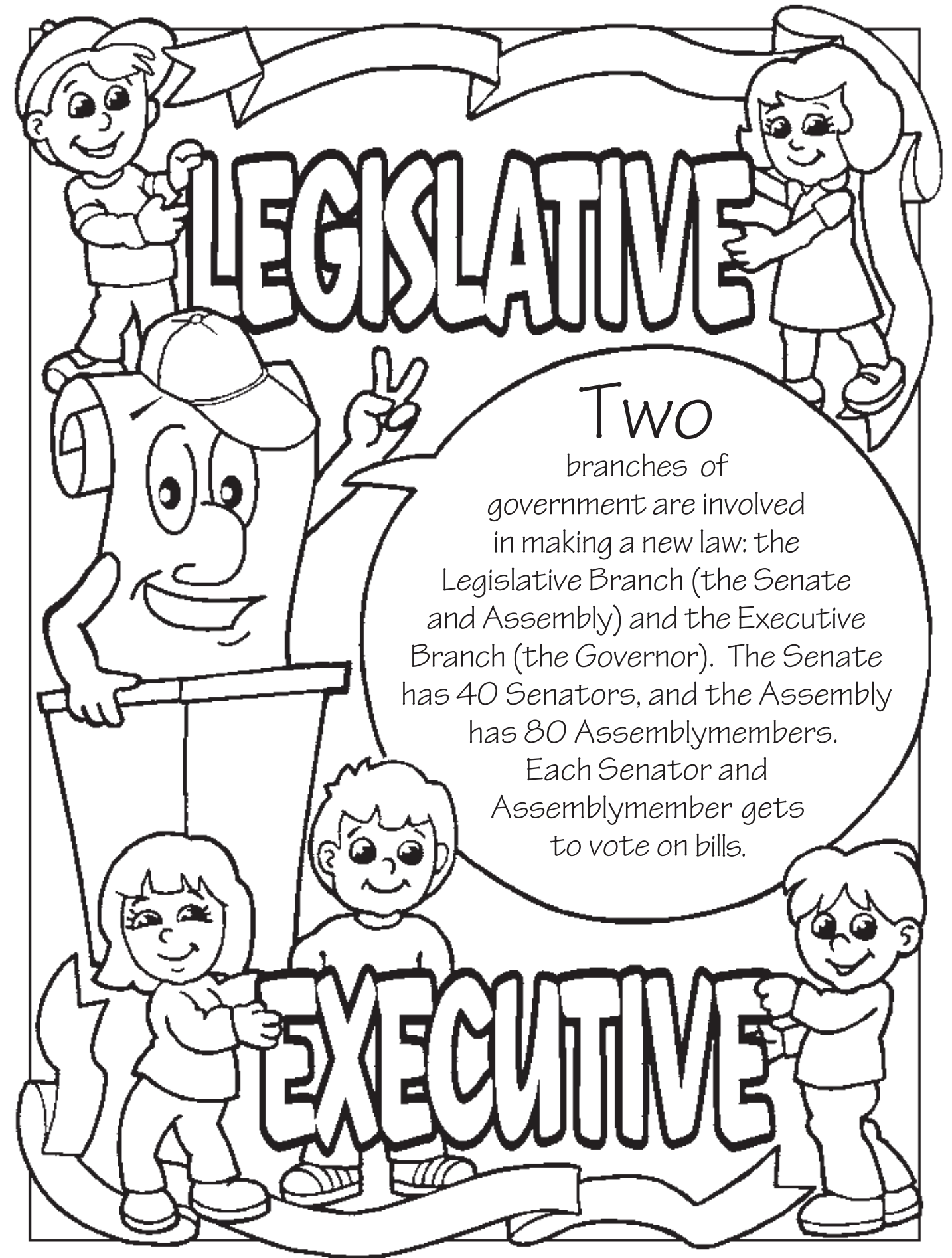




State  
Animal:  
Grizzly  
Bear



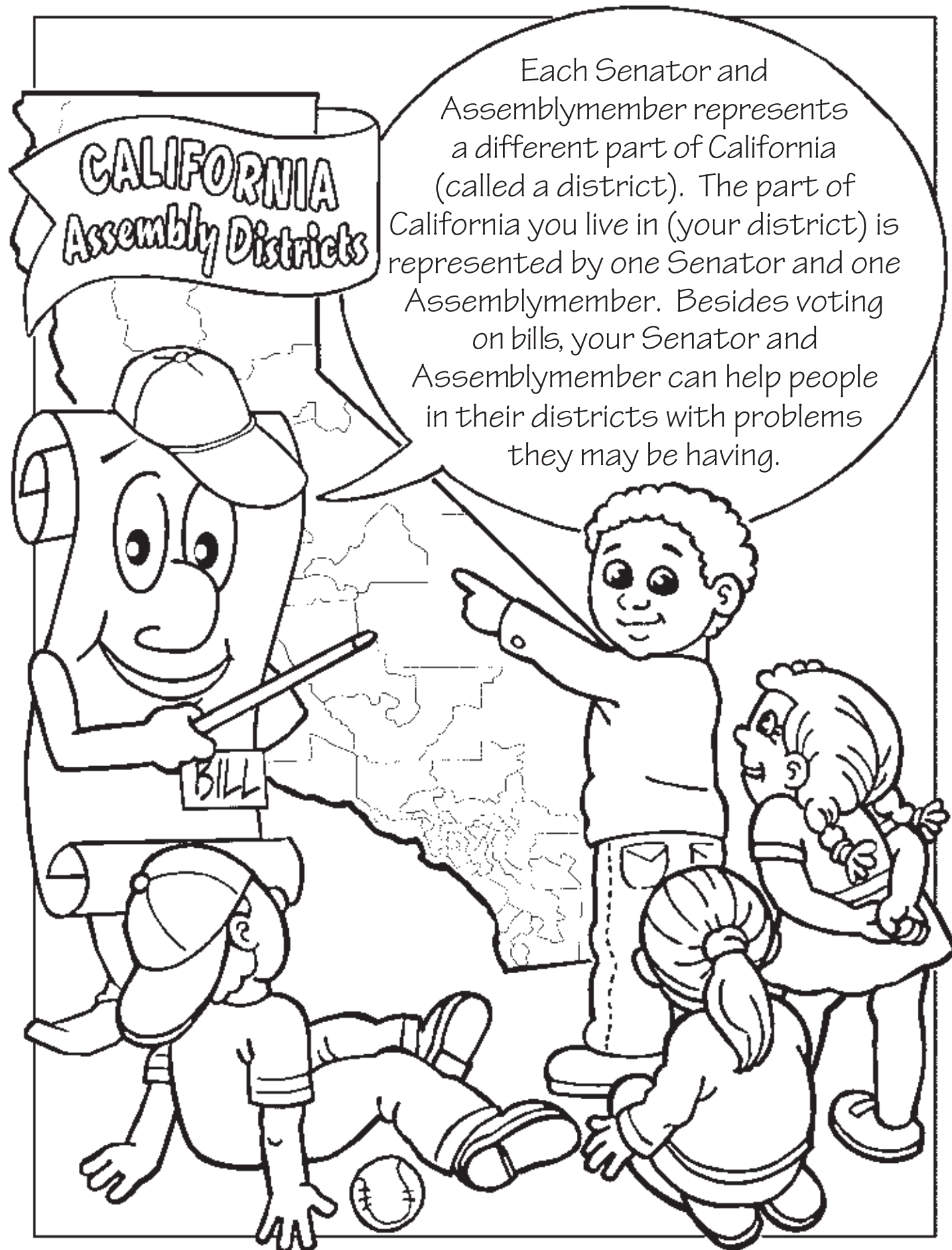
State  
Flower:  
California  
Poppy



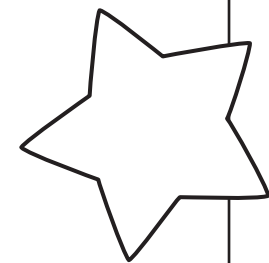
LEGISLATIVE

Two  
branches of  
government are involved  
in making a new law: the  
Legislative Branch (the Senate  
and Assembly) and the Executive  
Branch (the Governor). The Senate  
has 40 Senators, and the Assembly  
has 80 Assemblymembers.  
Each Senator and  
Assemblymember gets  
to vote on bills.

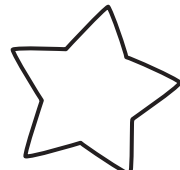
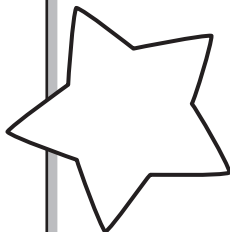
EXECUTIVE



Each Senator and Assemblymember represents a different part of California (called a district). The part of California you live in (your district) is represented by one Senator and one Assemblymember. Besides voting on bills, your Senator and Assemblymember can help people in their districts with problems they may be having.



B	L	A	W	M	E	U	A	S	G	E
M	I	A	Z	T	N	W	S	P	E	S
V	L	L	O	X	I	A	S	E	N	E
E	V	V	L	S	E	A	E	A	E	N
T	E	Z	G	D	E	Y	M	K	S	A
O	Q	I	V	Y	D	M	B	E	O	T
C	A	P	I	T	O	L	L	R	G	E
K	C	G	U	X	O	F	Y	Y	O	O
G	O	V	E	R	N	O	R	R	O	Y
W	U	F	W	P	A	S	S	T	D	I



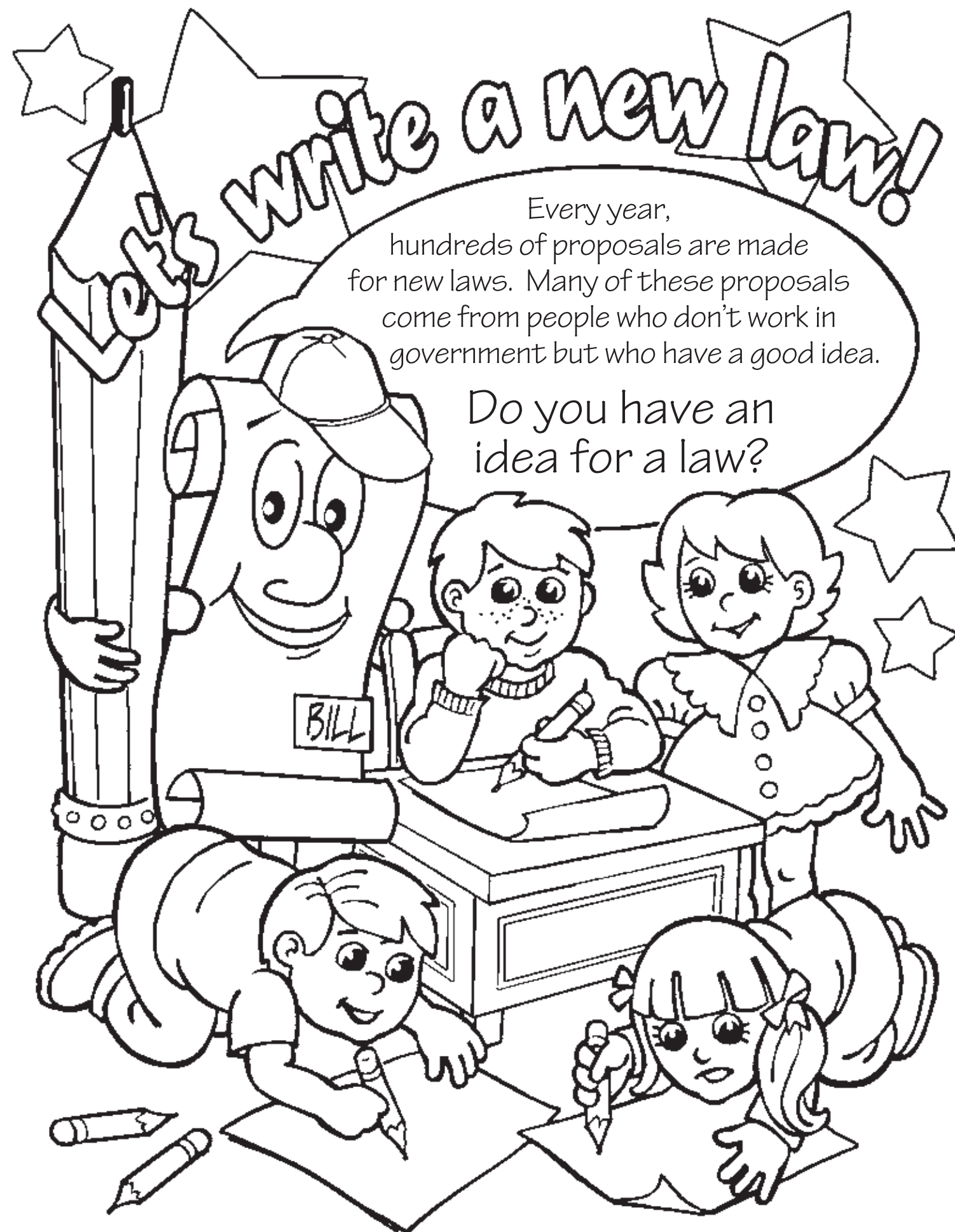
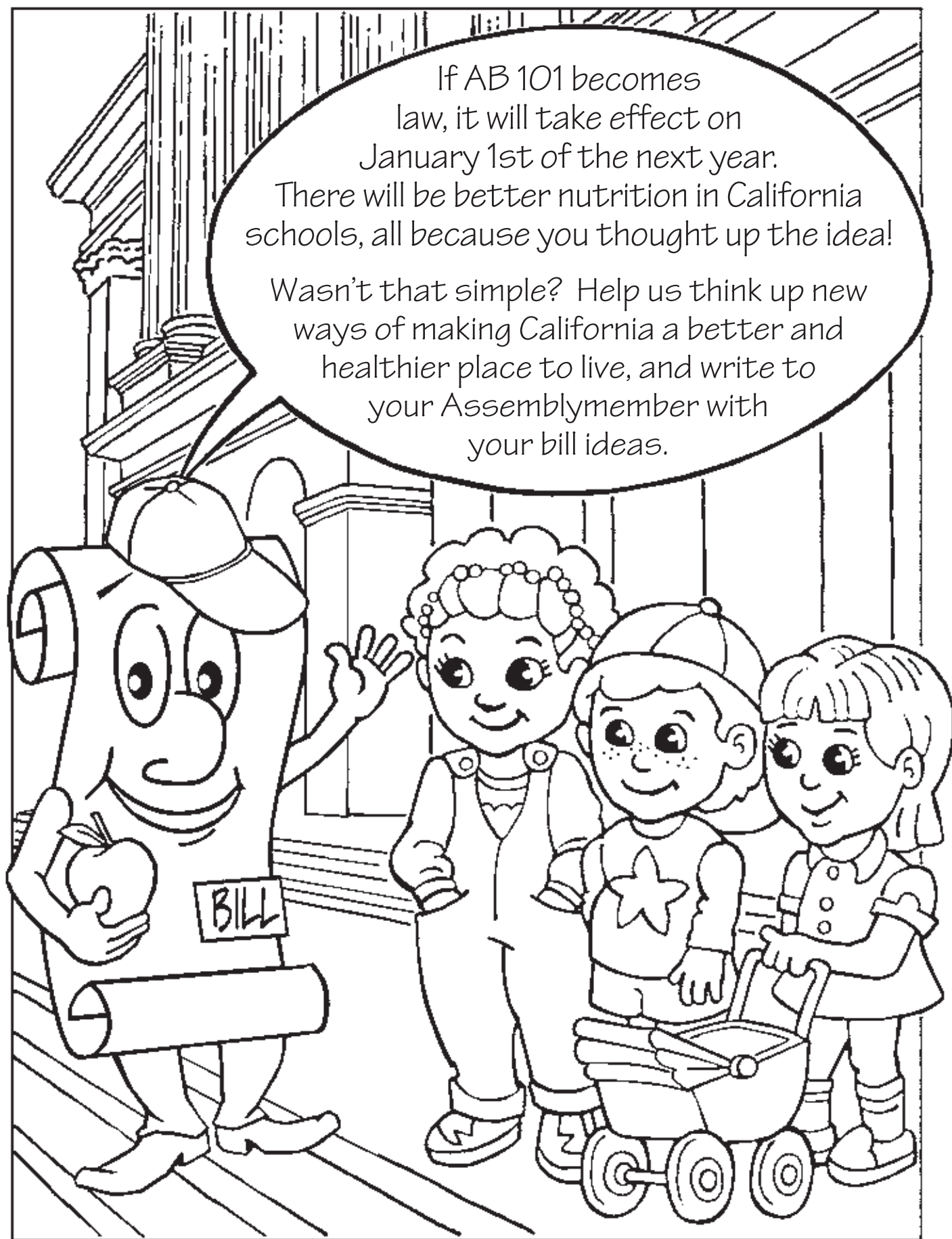
Find the following words from the word bank in the puzzle. They may be up, down, horizontal, diagonal, upside down or backwards.

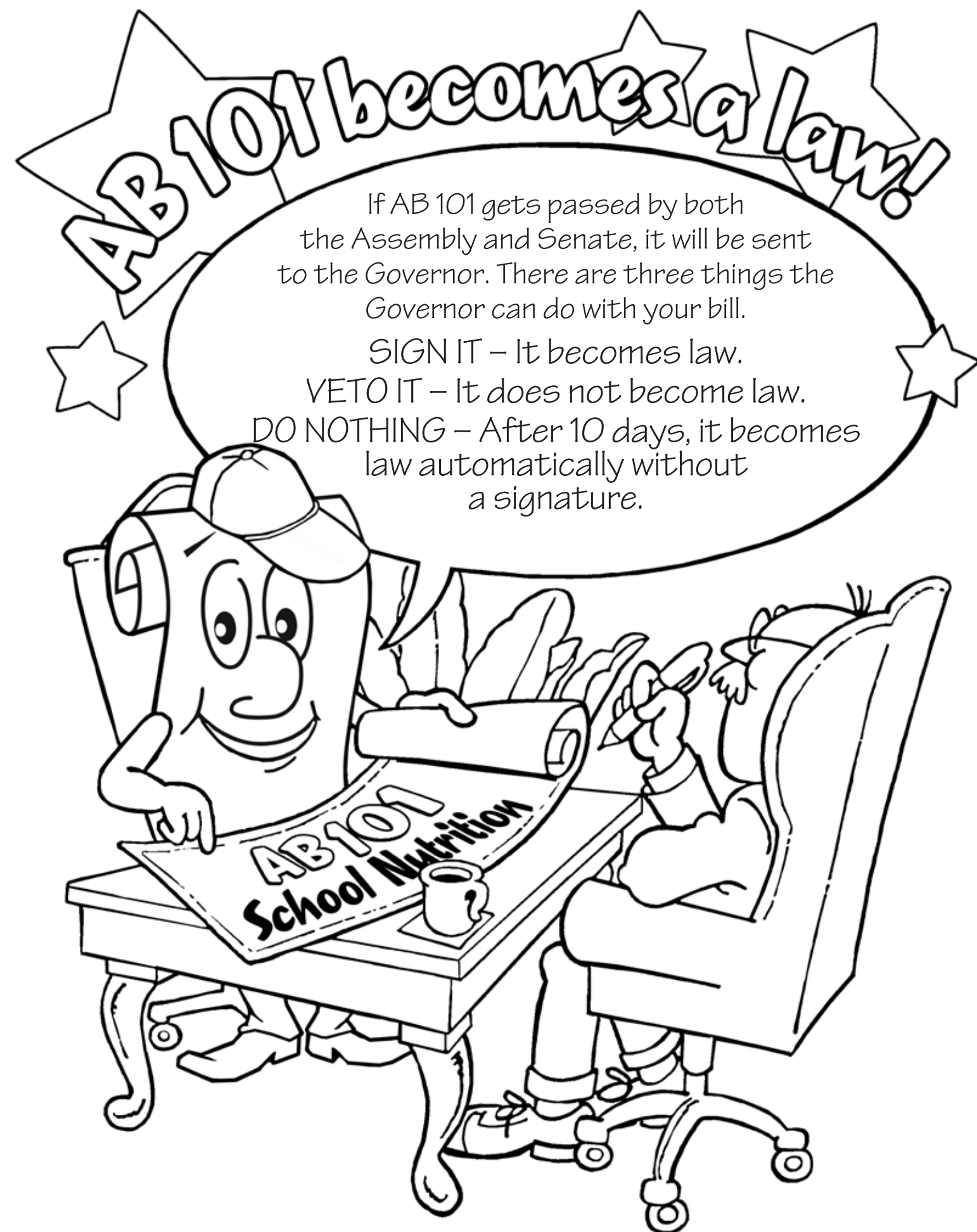
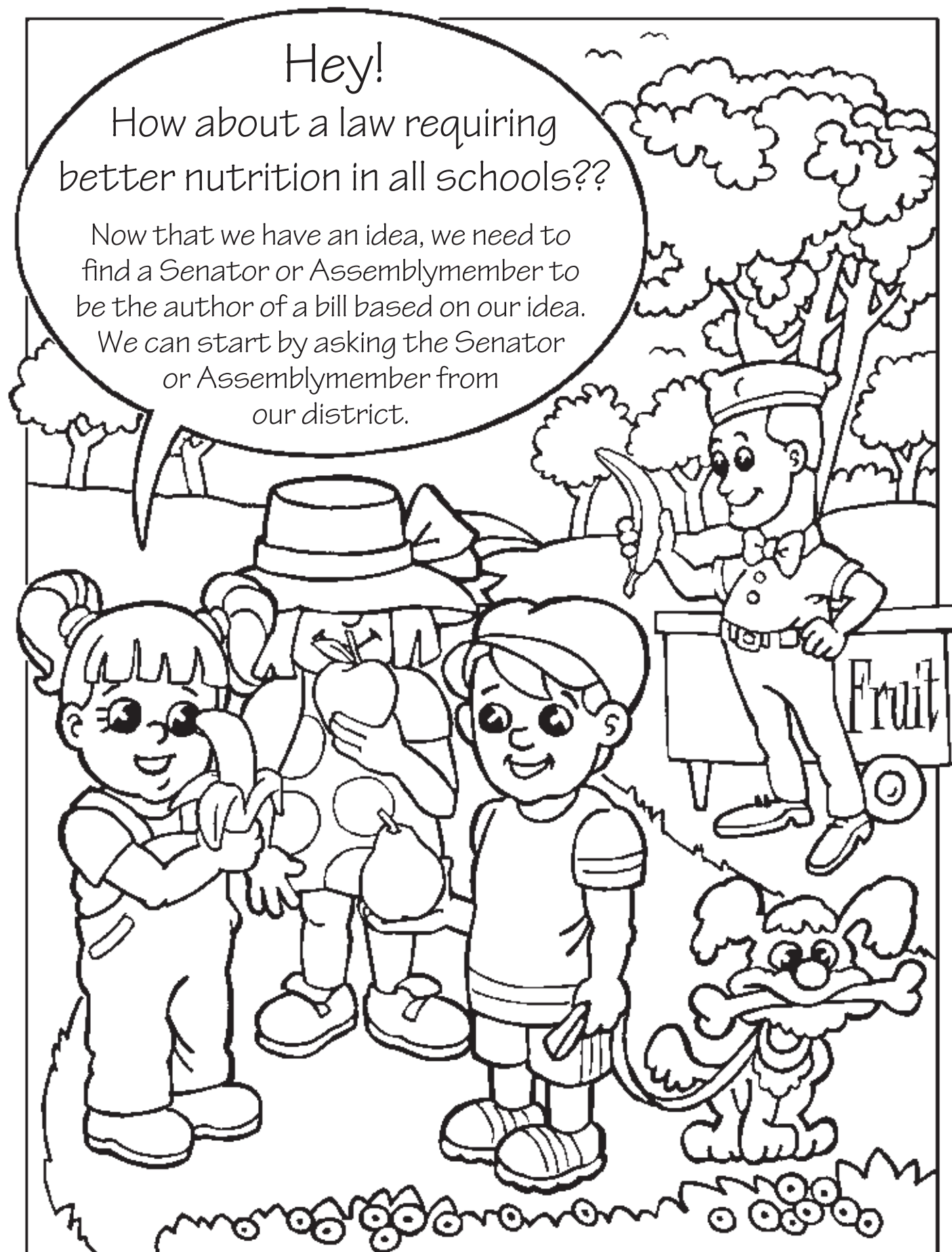
ASSEMBLY  
BILL  
CAPITOL  
GOVERNOR

LAW  
PASS  
SENATE

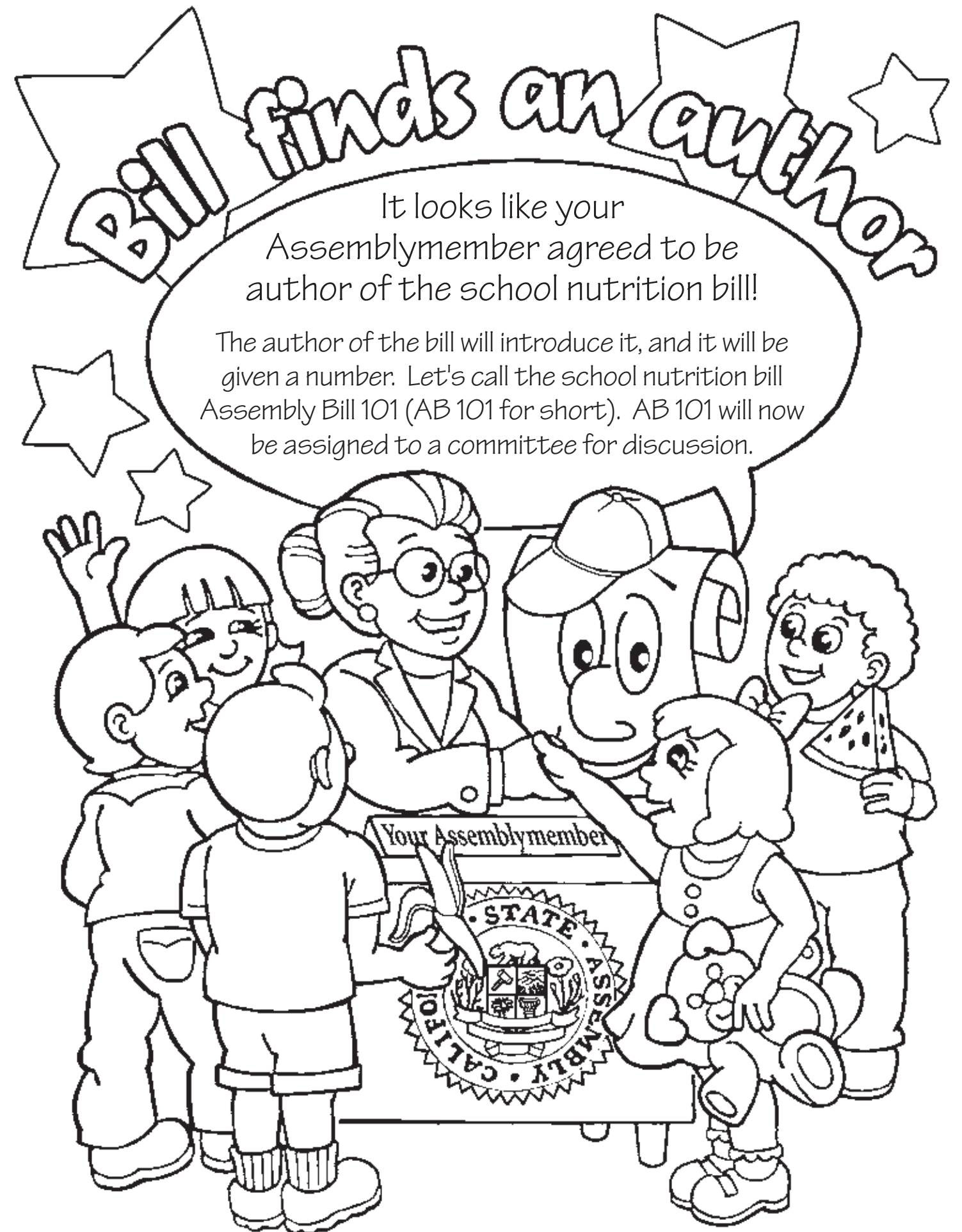
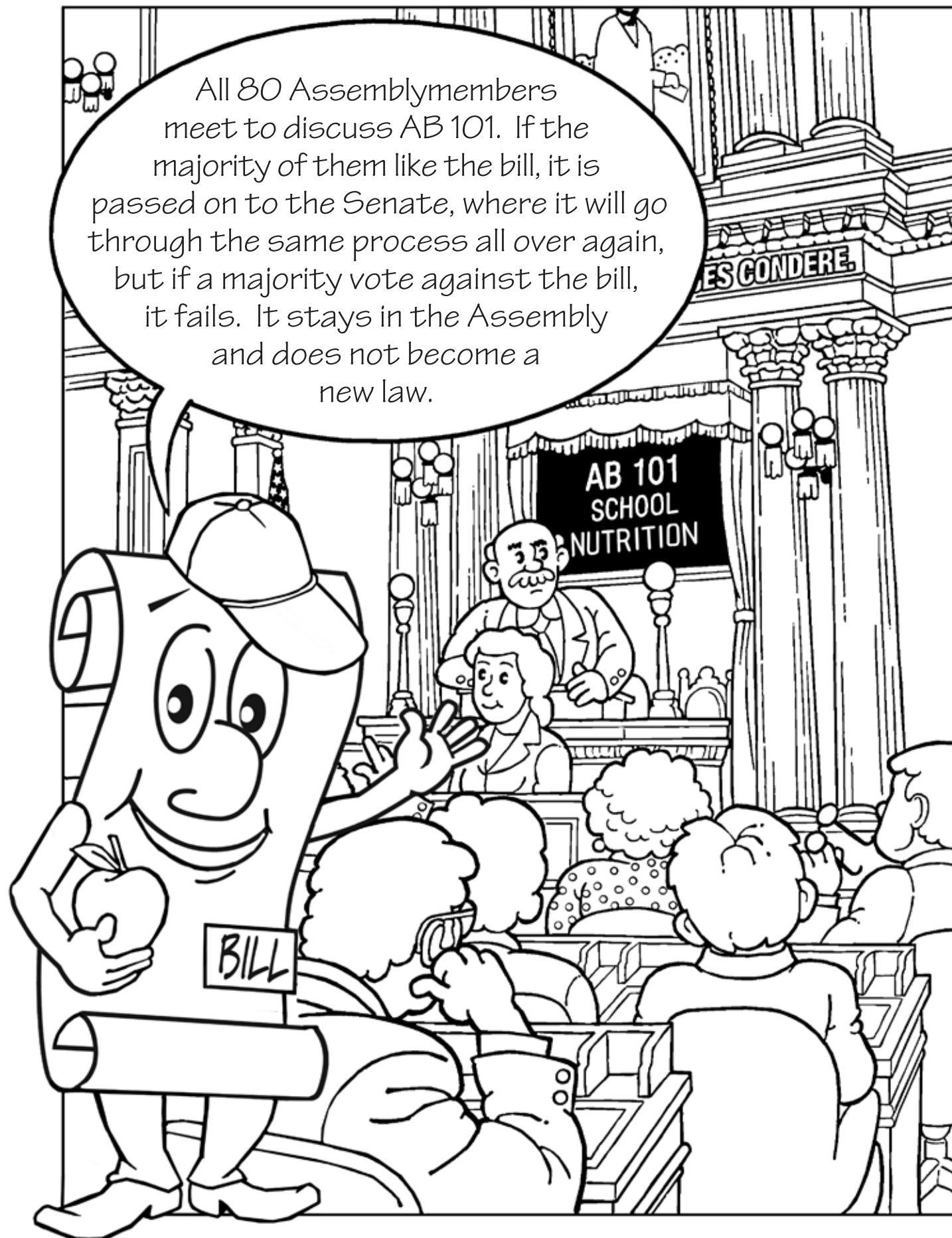
SPEAKER  
VETO  
VOTE











# An Assembly Committee

is a small group of Assemblymembers. Committees hold public hearings where anyone can come and discuss a bill. There are many committees, each discussing bills on specific subjects — for example, one committee will discuss bills about cars and one committee will discuss bills about doctor visits. A bill could also be discussed by more than one committee.



After a bill is discussed at a hearing, the committee members vote on whether it would be a good law. If the majority of the committee's members like the bill, they pass it and send it to the full Assembly for another vote.

Guess what? The committee liked the school nutrition bill.

AB 101 has passed!

